

EXHIBIT A

FOURTH ENLARGED EDITION

**CONCISE CHEMICAL AND
TECHNICAL DICTIONARY**

vols. I—III

Edited by

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This unique dictionary
reviewers alike, has been


The original scope
85,000 definitions of

To make this dictionary
rather than extended
something about a chemical

Chemical product
not be registered.

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Vinyl acetate-crotonic acid
 N-vinylpyrrolidone.
 N-vinylpyrrolidone-vinyl acetate co-

polymer.
 1/4 chloride sheet that has been
 drawn in two directions.
 Oxide.
 Rubber.

Urethane resins.
 Diamine resins, isobutyl.
 Diamine resins, methyl.
 Illumination of a surface, equal to
 1,000 lumen per square meter.
 Asone.

°C.
 Spectric instrument for measuring
 through a liquid.
 n.
 Iron oxide.
 Polyester.
 Fatty triolein.
 Fatty ester sulfate.

esters.
 Hydrolyzed vegetable proteins.

Generated indene dimer.
 Nylon type.

Molecule minus a proton, e.g.,
 O⁻ in glacial acetic acid.
 C₁₀N₂; m.w. 666.38; amor. wh.
 i.w.; s.al.; s.eth.; toxic alkaloid.

e.
 Rose.
 5-phosphoric acid.
 Cerazine tartrate.

Betaine hydrochloride.
 NO₂; m.w. 467.59; bitter cr.;
 s.bz.; s.al.; often occurs as an

n.w. 536.848; isomer of caro-
 p. 175, i.w.; sl.s.al.; s.chl.; the
 pines and berries.

omp.
 (vegetable sulfur). Spores of
 1; fine yel. powd.; used as dust-
 ives.
 (water bugle; sweet bugle). Plant
 1; containing tannin, glucoside,
 rirgent, tonic.

C₁₆H₁₇NO₄; m.w. 287.14;
 s.al.

Decahexane and DDT, ins.

nt, solvent.

Lydian stone (lydite; touchstone; basanite). Black
 form of quartz.

Lydimycin. An antibiotic substance derived from
Streptomyces lydicus.

Lydite. Lydian stone.

Lyte. Aqueous solution of sodium or potassium hy-
 droxide.

Lyte, spent. Salt and glycerin solution formed in soap
 manufacture.

Lygomine 6. Locust gum extract.

Lykapon (Vatrolite). Sodium hydrosulfide; wh.
 powd.; used as reducing agent in dyeing textiles,
 clarifying agent in sugar, glue, soap.

Lyman bands. Group of spectral bands in Schumann
 region of hydrogen spectrum between 1450Å and
 1650Å.

Lymph. Colorless, alkaline fluid consisting of plasma
 resembling that of the blood and corpuscles, which
 fills the lymph vessels and tissue spaces, acting as a
 medium between the blood and the body cells.

lymph- (lympho-). Prefix signifying water.

Lymphoeze. Lymph, thymus, spleen extract.

Lynal. Dental comp.

Lyndiol. Lynoestronol and mestranol.

Lyntite. Aluminum-base alloy with 9-13.5% copper
 and optional additions of manganese, magnesium,
 and silicon; used principally as piston alloy, and also
 for other automotive purposes.

Lynol. Solubilized light mineral oil.

Lynoral. Ethynylestradiol.

Lynx 900. Catalyst.

Lyochrome. Flavin.

lyo-enzyme. Soluble tissue enzyme.

Lyofix. Mixture of C₁₂H₃₁ and C₁₇H₃₅ quaternary
 ammonium salts; used as leveling agent in dyeing.

Lyofix DE. Quaternary ammonium salt mixture;
 used as leveling agent for basic dyes.

lyogel. A gel in which the solid particles are sur-
 rounded and held together by films of liquid, in con-
 tradistinction to xerogels, in which the particles are
 in direct contact with one another.

Lyogen V. Ethylene oxide condensate.

Lyokol O. Naphthalene sulfonic acid and formalde-
 hyde.

lyolysis (solvolysis). Protolytic reaction between a
 cation acid or an anion base and a solvent (water,
 ammonia, etc.).

lyonium ion. Solvent molecule plus a proton, e.g.,
 H₃O⁺ in water, NH₄⁺ in liquid ammonia.

lyophilic. Material which readily goes into colloidal
 suspension in a liquid.

lyophilization. Dehydrating a frozen substance by
 sublimation in vacuo.

lyophilizing. Freezing a wet material and then drying
 it in a high vacuum.

lyophobic. Material which exists in the colloidal
 state but with a tendency to repel liquids.

Lyoran. POE veg. oil.

lyosol. A liquid system sol.

lyosphere. Adsorption of a solvent on suspended
 particles.

lyosphere. Adsorption layer built up from molecules
 of a dispersion medium.

lyotropic series. Ions, radicals, or salts placed in
 order of their effect on various catalytic, colloidal,
 and physiological phenomena.

Lyphogel. Polyacrylamide hydrogel.

lyphorotamin. Octa peptide with 4-d-amino acids.

Lyphozyme. Lyophilized restriction enzyme.

Lylal. 2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-6-(3-4-dehydro cyclo-
 hexane aldehyde).

Lyantral. Perfume comp.

Lyrcamine. Basic dye.

lyse. Solve.

Lysenyl. Lysuride acid maleate.

Lysergan. Fenethazine.

lysergic acid. C₁₆H₁₆N₂O₂; m.p. 240.

d-lysergic acid diethylamide (N,N-diethyl-d-lyserg-
 amide). C₂₀H₂₅N₃O; m.w. 323.42; pr. f.bz.; m.p.
 80-85.

Lyse-S. Reagent.

lysidine. Methyl glyoxalidine.

lysin. Substance which dissolves cells.

d-lysine (d-α,ε-diamino caproic acid; d-2,6-diamino
 hexanoic acid). NH₂(CH₂)₄CH(NH₂)COOH; m.w.
 146.13; need. or hex. pl. f.al.; s.w.

l-lysine (l-2,6-diamino hexanoic acid; l-α, ε-diamino
 caproic acid). NH₂(CH₂)₄CH(NH₂)COOH; m.w.
 146.13; flat need. f.w.; hex. pl. f.al.; s.w.; s.al.

L-(+)-lysine dihydrochloride. C₆H₁₄N₂O₂ · 2HCl;
 m.w. 219; m.p. 193.

L-(+)-lysine-1-hydrate. C₆H₁₄N₂O₂ · H₂O; m.w. 164.2;
 m.p. 215-217 (dec.).

l-lysine picrate. C₆H₁₄N₂O₂ · C₆H₃N₃O₇; m.w.
 375.17; need.

lysis. Breakdown of living cells.

Ly sivane. Ethopropazine HCl.

Lysodren. Mitotane.

Lysoff. Insecticide.

Lysofibrin. Fibrinolytic agent.

Lyso. Disinfectant containing alkaline salts of phe-
 nol and the cresols, together with oils and resin
 soaps; a brown oily liquid.

lysolecithin. Poisonous substance produced by the
 action of lecithase on lecithin.

Lysortine. Lysine orotate.

lysozyme. Bacteriolytic agent, enzymic in nature,
 present in tears, sputum, nasal mucus.

Lyssipoll. Diphenylpyraline.

Lyttag. Sintered pulverized fly-ash.

Lyticin. Analgesic.

Lytron. Polystyrene.

Lytron 680. Styrene acrylate.

Lytron 897-899. Vinyl acetate-maleic anhydride co-
 polymers.

lyxoflavin (lyxoflavin). C₁₇H₂₀N₄O₆; m.w. 376.36;
 yel. need. f.w.; sl.s.w.

d-lyxosazone. d-Xylose.

d-lyxose. C₅H₁₀O₅; m.w. 150.13; col. monocl.;
 biaxial cr., hyg.; sp.gr. 1.545^{20/4}; m.p. 106; s.w.

D-lyxose. C₅H₁₀O₅; m.w. 150; m.p. 106-107.